

came to the United States in search of a better life, not to mention the students like me who spent 7 years studying in American universities.

Those who sailed to this country were not philosophers and poets like their noble ancestors. For the most part, they were simple laborers, and they eagerly took any work that they could.

But no matter how uneducated the Greeks, or how menial their work, they would typically apply themselves with great determination and embrace any chance to prosper in life and educate their children. They offered them a brighter future, fulfilling the solemn duty that every generation should be able to live a better life than the previous one. They experienced the American Dream but never forgot where they came from.

Today, the Greeks who live in the United States and the 3 million Americans who identify themselves as Greeks include some of the most respected leaders in the arts, science, education, medicine, the judiciary, and, of course, politics.

Modern visionaries like Nicholas Negroponte and Albert Bourla, John Cassavetes and Elia Kazan, Jeffrey Evgenidis and George Pelekanos, Alexander Payne and Tom Hanks, and, of course, Giannis Antetokounmpo.

Six of them are in this Congress. One of them, my friend Mike Dukakis, ran for President of the United States.

I think one of the reasons Greeks were accepted in America so readily lies in the fact that the values of America and Greek values have so much in common. One of the qualities that Greeks value the most is "sophrosyne," a word best translated as "self-control, temperance, and harmony."

The ancient Greeks thought arrogance, extremism, and excess the worst threats to democracy. "For man," Aristotle wrote, "life according to reason is best and most pleasant, since reason more than anything else is man."

That reason tells me that we Greeks and Americans have a lot more to contribute as custodians of democracy, that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall thrive again.

I bring you here today the pledge of the Greek people that we stand together with the people of the United States whenever and wherever necessary to ensure that the hopes our ancestors bequeathed to the world 25 centuries ago will endure and the dream of freedom for every human being on this planet will never die.

Long live the friendship between Greece and the United States of America.

Thank you, "efcharisto." Thank you very much.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m., His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, accompanied by the committee of escort,

retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guest from the Chamber:

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1231

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana) at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6531, TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7309, WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 2938, JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1119 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1119

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-44, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted.

The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-43, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 3 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. After debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 5. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are

waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-45 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 7. House Resolution 1118 is hereby adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1119, providing for consideration of three measures.

The first is H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, under a closed rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairwoman MALONEY and provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and provides one motion to recommit.

The second is H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman SCOTT, provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, makes in order 39 amendments, provides en bloc authority, and provides one motion to recommit.

The third is S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building" under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chairs and ranking minority members of the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Transportation and Infrastructure and provides one motion to commit.

Finally, the rule deems passage of H. Res. 1118.

Mr. Speaker, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, known around here as WIOA, is our Nation's flagship workforce development law. WIOA is the culmination of decades of policymaking by Congress to create a federally supported, State-managed system of programming for job training, adult education, and career services, as well as programs to connect employers with jobseekers, and help with placement, recruitment, and retention.

WIOA helps achieve our country's key goals of reducing poverty and driving economic growth by helping working Americans get the skills, knowledge, and experience they need to successfully participate in today's job market. With a new skill, certification, or degree, workers can apply for better-paying jobs, earning more for themselves and their families.

WIOA and its predecessors have been a successful formula for workforce development for over 60 years, and today's bill will ensure that WIOA can continue serving workers and their families in our changing and dynamic economy.

Today's bill is an overdue reauthorization for WIOA. While the bill makes a variety of important technical adjustments to keep the law relevant as our economy changes and evolves, the bill also upholds the core programs and services that have a demonstrated record of success.

The bill's main achievement is raising WIOA's funding levels to meet the needs of our workforce. Since the 1980s, the number of working Americans has doubled, but the funding for our workforce development programs has fallen by over 60 percent even as jobs and our economy have been invented and changed at a dizzying pace. Most of the drop in funding happened within the last 20 years as that pace accelerated.

The story of WIOA is the same as that of many of our Nation's key programs to help working families. Twenty years of harmful budget cuts and misguided austerity led by Republican Presidents and Republican majorities in Congress have resulted in WIOA lacking the proper funding to meet the needs of the American workforce and to allow members of that workforce to reach their full potential.

The funding authorized by this bill will allow WIOA programs to train over 1 million workers a year, creating real, tangible benefits for workers and employers. Put simply, with this boosted funding, workers will be able to get better jobs, and businesses will be able to hire better employees. That is a rare win-win policy achievement that we should all be able to get behind.

Today's WIOA reauthorization bill also has an added focus on youth employment opportunities, adult education, and support for formerly incarcerated individuals.

The WIOA reauthorization bill will reauthorize programs to help disadvan-

taged and disconnected youth and provide them with summer programming, employment and educational opportunities, as well as youth-specific training programs.

The bill will provide community colleges with funding and technical assistance to offer employment and training programs for in-demand industries—a successful model that we have seen utilized in my community—and the bill will create a Department of Labor program to specifically help individuals released from prison transition back to the workforce.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to highlight three of my amendments to WIOA. As chair of the Congressional Youth Mentoring Caucus, one of my priorities is to make sure that youth are able to access job training and meaningful employment opportunities. We know that mentors can have a positive impact on youth in their career exploration and early employment opportunities.

My amendments will ensure that WIOA's programming better targets youth who are most in need of services and is specifically geared to ensure positive outcomes for young people. The amendments will make summer and year-round employment opportunities accessible to more young people.

Finally, the amendments will make sure that employers, programs, and staff that mentor youth will have the tools required to provide the support and skill development needed to help young people succeed in their chosen careers.

All in all, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act will address both recent and long-term challenges in the labor market. Right now, our economy has a shortage of approximately 4 million skilled workers, and that shortage is expected to continue to grow. Reauthorizing WIOA is a key to this problem, so I encourage all my colleagues to help American workers and pass this bill.

Mr. Speaker, sadly, this rule also includes three suspension bills that failed on the floor after our Republican colleagues obstructed the business of the House of Representatives.

Included in today's rule is the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act and two naming bills which were all blocked by House Republicans with no other purpose than to obstruct the work of Congress on behalf of the American people.

Passing bills on suspension is one way in which Congress tries to streamline its work in order to devote more time to the most pressing issues of the day. Suspension bills are bipartisan bills narrowly tailored to the problems they address. To get on the suspension calendar and to be considered with an expedited process, a bill must have demonstrated strong bipartisan support.

By the time a suspension bill gets called up on the House floor, majorities of both Republicans and Democrats

have to be willing to back the bill. However, some of our colleagues across the aisle have compromised the suspension system solely to waste the time of the American people and for political theater.

One of the bills we must reconsider now is the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act which would use proven strategies to improve the direction of Federal funds to areas of persistent poverty. This bill will greatly improve the effectiveness of many of our safety net, housing, hunger, and job training programs.

□ 1245

The bill is bipartisan, bicameral, and would benefit low-income Americans in both rural and urban communities. Yet, House Republicans tanked the bill.

The other two bills would rename a courthouse after Judge Joseph Hatchett and a post office after Representative Lynn Woolsey.

Joseph Hatchett was a pioneering Black lawyer and judge from the State of Florida. Born into the Jim Crow south, Judge Hatchett set many important firsts as a Black judge, ultimately becoming the first Black man to serve on the Florida Supreme Court.

Judge Hatchett was a committed public servant for the State of Florida, a fact recognized by both of Florida's Republican Senators and all 27 of the State's Representatives who cosponsored the resolution to name a Florida courthouse after Judge Hatchett.

And yet, House Republicans tanked this bill, too, including 10 Florida Republicans who had previously supported the measure.

What purpose does this stunt serve? What constituent base wants you to do this? It is nonsense and a waste of everyone's time.

If a Member doesn't like a bill, that is fine. That is how this place works. But we need to work together, in good faith, for the American people. It is a bad-faith move to torpedo bipartisan suspension bills at the last minute. It is bad for Congress, and it is bad for the country.

This Congress has seen a worrying increase in this kind of parliamentary nonsense from a small but vocal sect of the Republican Party. And while it is a small group of Members who initiate this nonsense, the whole party has been happy to go along with it.

With these three suspension bills, the minority leader continues his long and troubling streak of being unable or unwilling to control the behavior of the members of his party.

It is not a good path for our country. We have been trending down this road for a while, and January 6 was the painful result of this type of behavior.

We should not be here to fight each other. We should be here to help the American people. Some of our colleagues seem to have lost sight of that mission, and the whole country is paying the price.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for yielding the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of three bills: H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act; and S. 2938, to name a post office after Joseph Woodrow Hatchett. The latter two bills failed on suspension last week and so now must be considered under a rule.

We were also expecting to consider H.R. 7688, the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act. But after hours of debate in the Rules Committee on this bill, the Democrats had to pull it for lack of support within their own party. Perhaps they realized that, in fact, there is no evidence of price gouging. In fact, this point was made by the Secretary of Energy, Secretary Granholm, in a recent Energy and Commerce Committee hearing where she said: "I'm not sure anyone is saying there is wholesale gouging."

You know what? We could focus instead on increasing domestic production rather than blaming an industry, an industry that has also been suffering supply and demand difficulties that are significantly influenced by global factors and government regulation.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act reauthorizes programs from the 2014 bill of the same name but makes no needed reforms to workforce development programs. Instead, it increases government control, adds onerous requirements to program administration, and decreases flexibility and the ability to actually achieve results. What are the results that we want? Pulling people out of poverty and enhancing the labor market.

First, the bill authorizes \$78 million over 6 years. It does this without making workforce development programs more efficient, without making them tailored to the actual job market, and this funding will further exacerbate what is now becoming increasingly evident as an inflationary crisis.

The bill expands the size of State and local workforce boards, making room for organized labor. It also introduces Federal definitions of job quality, a determination that actually should be made by employers. How is a Federal agency in Washington, D.C. best equipped to determine the job quality for someone in Krum, Texas, a town of around 4,000 people back in my district in North Texas?

This bill also requires burdensome equity reports. If our goal is to pull people out of poverty and get them into the workforce, then every eligible person should have the opportunity to access these programs, not just a certain few who meet certain criteria.

Finally, this bill maintains the current Job Corps system without adapt-

ing to the changing needs of eligible youth and continues the inflexibility of the current apprenticeship system. I have long been concerned that many young people do not always recognize their best path to prosperity. For example, many students are conditioned to believe that they can only get a good job by attending a 4-year university. Meanwhile, a licensed plumber or an electrician or a welder can often make more than someone with a university degree. Apprenticeships have been a good way for someone to learn these special trades. However, the program's structure is left over from the time of the Depression in the 1930s and needs to be updated to meet today's vastly different work environments.

Another concern I have is the amount of student loan debt burdening our labor force. Flexible training or certificate programs could lead to less debt by giving jobseekers alternatives to the traditional 4-year university path.

Additionally, we should be looking at ways to encourage the private sector, private employers, to provide student loan repayment programs for their employees, perhaps through a tax credit or other incentive. The Federal Government has a student loan repayment program, and it is a significant incentive for many young people to join public service.

The Republican substitute amendment would have added flexibility into many programs and reformed our workforce development systems to ensure that employee skill development is aligned with employer needs. A huge factor in successful programming is knowing the programs are actually meeting the actual needs.

The Republican substitute amendment would have ensured that States and localities could use funding to survey employers to understand the most in-demand skills.

Mr. Speaker, in the post-COVID world, employers and employees have adapted to different styles of training and workforce environments. The Republican substitute amendment encourages workforce boards to provide services virtually to meet the changing needs of today's workforce. We should be inserting additional flexibility into these programs rather than simply maintaining the status quo, a status quo that was developed many, many decades ago.

Unfortunately, the Republican amendment was defeated during the Education and Labor Committee markup and likely will be defeated when it is considered on the House floor.

Continued partisanship is not the path forward when it comes to equipping the workforce for the modern labor market.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the bills included in this rule are beneficial measures that will improve the lives of many Americans. But I take a moment to highlight two provisions that I am glad to see here.

First is a resolution that I introduced with my colleague on the Rules Committee, Mr. BURGESS, to urge schools to improve nutrition training for America's medical professionals. For far too long, our country has overlooked and undervalued the essential role diet and nutrition play in our health.

How do we know? Look at the data. U.S. medical schools devote an average of 19 hours to nutrition education over 4 years, with little of that related to diet and common health conditions. You heard that right: 19 hours on nutrition over 4 years.

All the while, more than 40 percent of American adults have been obese and 1 in 10 suffer from diabetes. Both are chronic health problems directly related to nutrition that cost Medicare and Medicaid millions and millions of dollars to treat.

We cannot continue to ignore the correlation between diet and health. It is time to make sure that our medical providers are equipped with the best knowledge and tools to help their patients.

I thank Mr. BURGESS for his partnership on this important bipartisan effort.

Nutrition, food access, and health are not only directly connected to each other; they are directly connected to our progress as a Nation. It is time we treat them as such.

Second, I will touch briefly on an amendment that I am offering to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Massachusetts arts and cultural group MASSCreative first brought the idea behind this amendment to my attention. I thank them for all they do in support of the creative industry.

My amendment will help ensure workers with creative skill sets are better integrated into the workforce. We need people with creative skill sets to make art and write plays, but we also need them on construction sites and web design teams. People with creative skill sets belong everywhere work is being done, and that is what my amendment is about.

Creative workers have been some of the hardest hit over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, and as we continue to make our way out of the pandemic, we have to support them in innovative and imaginative ways.

Yet too often, our narrow vision of what creative workers can or should do doesn't fit the needs or demands of today's workforce. This amendment is about supporting them, so they are better integrated into the workforce.

Not only will this study help assess how we can continue to help creative workers get back on their feet, but it will also illuminate how we can continue to meet the labor needs of the most in-demand industries.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, introduced by Ranking Members MCMORRIS RODGERS and WESTERMAN.

In the past 2 months, Democrats have denied consideration of this essential bill five times, choosing instead to continue their assault on domestic energy production through drilling and export restrictions and massive tax increases on producers.

Republicans remain committed to America's energy independence by approving the Keystone XL pipeline, by removing restrictions on the United States liquefied natural gas exports, by restarting oil and natural gas leasing, and protecting energy and mineral development.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, here to explain the amendment is one of the most lucid speakers that we have on this subject.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for the recognition and the yielding of time today.

Mr. Speaker, I spent, like you, much time in Louisiana visiting small businesses and visiting with people who are just trying to make ends meet. It was National Small Business Week a few weeks ago. Visiting businesses, I heard over and over and over again the pervasive impact, the incredible impact, of high gasoline and high energy prices.

Stephanie Towns in Chicago said: I have got kids. I have got to get them to school every day. The gas prices are just so high, I can't make it.

Mr. Speaker, we have had people talk about the inability to visit and take care of grandchildren, the inability to fuel their cars to go to work, the inability to even buy groceries because of the profound cost that we have seen related to energy and related to gasoline.

□ 1300

But this shouldn't have been a surprise to anybody. During the campaign, President Biden said: "We are going to phase out fossil fuels." "I guarantee you we are going to end fossil fuel."

The Secretary of the Interior, the Cabinet official responsible for pro-

ducing American energy, said, "I am wholeheartedly against fracking and drilling on public lands."

Incredible, incredible statements.

I will say it again. None of this stuff should be a surprise to anybody. This is a post we put up on January 27 of last year, and we said, "As a result of President Biden's energy policies, this is exactly what is going to happen." Let me say it again, January 27 of last year, 6 days after some of these policies. We are going to have higher electricity bills, higher prices at the gas pump, lost revenue for hurricane protection and flood control and coastal restoration because there is revenue sharing. That is where these dollars go—I have no idea what the President is going to tell these communities whenever we end up having another hurricane on the Gulf Coast—higher delivery costs that would be passed on to consumers; more dependence on foreign energy sources like Iran, Russia, China, and other countries that don't share American values; and a net increase in global emissions.

I remind you, Mr. Speaker, under President Trump, we saw emissions go down an average of 2.5 percent per year. Under President Biden, we have seen them go up 6.3 percent.

Why is this happening? We have seen this administration try to blame price gouging, try to say that we are going to fix it through the Strategic Petroleum Reserve releases. We have heard him even say that we are going to come in, and this is a result of what is happening with Ukraine and Russia.

But let me go back to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. As a result of their announcement to release all of this oil, guess what has happened? China has bought some of it and others. We have actually moved it from one storage cavern to another, and they are paying to store it in the other place. It doesn't make any sense.

Meanwhile, prices have only gone up. I have a feeling Bigfoot and the Loch Ness Monster are going to be the next responsible entities for higher energy prices.

Don't take my word for it. Look, the Blackstone CEO said we are going to end up with a real shortage of energy. What happens when you have a shortage of supply? Prices go up. If we have a shortage, it is just going to cost more, and it is probably going to cost a lot more; exactly what we have seen. The Blackstone CEO says if you try to raise money to drill holes, it is almost impossible to get that money. They have prevented access.

Here are the real reasons this administration came out and, on the first day, issued an executive order saying that they were going to ban new oil and gas production in the United States. Under this administration, under the Biden administration, we have nearly tripled dependence on Russian oil. They, through this House of Representatives, passed a bill with up to a \$10,000 a mile a year pipeline fee.

They have increased royalty rates through this House of Representatives by up to 50 percent, and the administration unilaterally announced the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, what happens when you impose higher costs? Do you think the money just invests itself? No. They pass it on to consumers, and boy, have they nailed it. They have nailed it.

Let me quote a former Treasury official for the Biden administration: Lower gasoline prices “undercuts the administration’s climate change goals—where really to care about fossil-fuel consumption, we don’t want lower prices for fossil-fuel buyers, we prefer higher prices.” They nailed it. They nailed it.

The problem is the impact to the average American. We can’t afford this. It is undermining our ability—like I said, grandchildren, groceries, energy bills, we can’t even afford to live our lives.

Mr. Speaker, as noted by Mr. BURGESS, there is a solution: the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. If we defeat the previous question, we are going to be able to bring up this legislation that unlocks American energy, allows us to produce energy.

I don’t know what these people have against Americans. Why are we carrying out policies that benefit Russia, Iran, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia? Do you know who I care about? I care about domestic energy producers. I care about American workers. Why can’t we meet our own energy demands just as this bill does?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Congressman WESTERMAN and Congresswoman McMORRIS RODGERS have legislation that unlocks American energy, allows liquefied natural gas terminals to be permanent, reduces the regulatory burden. It ensures that the Keystone pipeline can be built, not the policies that Democrats are advocating for where, in the United States Senate, Senate Democrats said they want to urge Saudi Arabia to use their swing capacity to increase world oil supplies or the current runup of world oil prices is effectively a tax on American families’ energy discretionary budget, except that the money goes to the OPEC cartel rather than the U.S. Treasury.

Actually, on this one, Mr. Speaker, I fully agree. I urge that we defeat the previous question; we unlock America’s energy resources; and we lower energy prices for all Americans.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will redirect the focus to the underlying bill that we are considering with this rule, and that is the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

The purpose of that bill is to unleash the full power of our investments in infrastructure, clean energy, and the

care economy. It is essential that we have a skilled workforce to power those industries forward.

Now, we have seen what can happen when we make those kinds of investments. We have seen them in my district as we have invested in training our young people through our technical institutes, through our community colleges, with our employers, and with our apprenticeship programs. We are seeing the fruits of that labor, as it were, as we see people prepared to get the good jobs that we are bringing to our region.

The continued investment in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is really critical for my part of the country and critical for every district across this country.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Statement of Administration Policy in which the administration urges the House to pass the WIOA Act of 2022.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 7309—WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022—REP. ROBERT C. “BOBBY” SCOTT, D-VA, AND 55 COSPONSORS

To unleash the full power of investments in infrastructure, clean energy, and the care economy, it is essential that we have the skilled workforce to power those industries forward. It is equally important that the benefits of new job creation are shared by all Americans, and in particular those who have traditionally been left behind in the labor market. The Administration strongly supports House passage of H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, and looks forward to working with the Senate on this critical bill.

The public workforce system should adapt to dynamic and rising demand for worker skills training and related services. The U.S. currently invests just one-fifth of the average amount spent on workforce and labor market programs by advanced economies. Workforce development is critical to strengthening our economy and increasing our competitiveness. Our investments must match employers’ needs and workers’ goals of finding and keeping good quality jobs.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 authorizes three critical Administration priority programs as new national programs—the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness, Strengthening Community Colleges, and Reentry Employment Opportunities programs. These programs will ensure greater access to quality training opportunities and supportive services, particularly in infrastructure and supply chain sectors that will create pathways for people in underserved communities to middle-class jobs. H.R. 7309 also increases employment programming for underserved youth, establishing a new funding stream for summer and year-round employment activities to deliver young people the work experience they need to connect with future employment and education pathways.

The Administration urges the House to pass the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), one of the most thoughtful leaders in the House Republican Conference.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I also rise to oppose the previous ques-

tion on the rule so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858 to reverse the Democratic policies that have deliberately created the highest gasoline prices ever suffered in this country.

I remember the 1970s, when America was dependent on foreign oil. OPEC cut back production, and the government tried to hide the price hikes by fiat, just as the Democrats now propose. The result was mile-long lines at gas stations, odd and even rationing days, and an economic recession.

Under the Republican policies of Donald Trump, America achieved something that seemed impossible in those days: American energy independence. Under Republican policies, we were producing more oil than Saudi Arabia. We were producing more oil than Russia. The average price of gas was a little over \$2 a gallon.

Now this time, OPEC didn’t cut back on foreign production; the Democrats cut back on American production. They canceled the Keystone pipeline that today should have been pumping 830,000 barrels of oil every day into the American economy. They suspended oil and gas leasing on Federal lands. Just last week, they withdrew drilling leases covering a million acres in oil-rich Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico.

Now, the left has said for years they wanted to raise gas prices to get people out of their cars and to end American fossil-fuel production. Well, good job, Democrats. Mission accomplished. The price of a gallon of gas hit an all-time record this morning of \$4.52 a gallon. In the people’s republic of California, it is now \$6.02 a gallon, something to look forward to. Welcome to the world of scarcity, the world of Democratic socialism.

The fact is, our energy crisis is self-induced, and it won’t change until the zealots directly responsible for it are turned out of office. For example, watch the vote on the previous question on this rule. If it fails, Republicans will immediately bring to the floor a measure to reverse these disastrous policies. H.R. 6858 will greenlight the Keystone pipeline. It will fast-track leasing and permits to restore American production and independence. It will fast-track LNG facilities stalled under this administration. In short, it will restore the Republican policies that produced the affordable and plentiful gasoline that we took for granted just a few short years ago.

But the sad fact is, we don’t have the votes to bring this measure to the floor, although we will try. That is up to the American people to change.

Do you want to know who the real price gougers are? They are the Democrat majority sitting on the other side of this aisle. If you voted for them, this is exactly what you voted for. If you are surprised by that, you weren’t paying much attention. The good news is, you can correct that mistake this November.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We all know that Americans are feeling pain at the gas pump, but Big Oil companies are raking in billions upon billions of dollars. They had record-breaking quarters about which they bragged to their shareholders during 2021, with the top 25 companies making more than \$205 billion in profits last year.

As the war in Ukraine rages on, this is a time when we can all make choices, choices that reflect our moral fiber. Instead of choosing to do the right thing, oil and gas companies are choosing to take advantage of American consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a May 7, 2022, USA Today article titled "Oil giants reap record profits as war rages in Ukraine, energy prices soar: Here's how much they made."

[From USA Today, May 7, 2022]

OIL GIANTS REAP RECORD PROFITS AS WAR RAGES IN UKRAINE, ENERGY PRICES SOAR: HERE'S HOW MUCH THEY MADE

(By Wyatt Grantham-Philips)

As households around the globe struggle with rising energy bills, some of the world's leading oil giants reported record profits for the first three months of this year.

Profits for Exxon Mobil, Shell and more also rose by billions despite significant costs of exiting operations and/or investments in Russia amid war in Ukraine.

After Russia invaded Ukraine in February, the price of oil climbed in 2022's first quarter—as countries that rely heavily on Russia for energy scrambled for alternative fuel sources amid uncertainty.

The benchmark for global oil prices, Brent crude, averaged at \$102.23 a barrel during the first quarter—67 percent higher than during the same period last year, according to the Associated Press. In the United States, for example, drivers have consequently found increasingly expensive gas prices at the pump.

Home heating bills and electricity prices also inflated worldwide—as natural gas prices climbed from \$3.50 per million British thermal units to about \$5.60.

High oil and gas prices have boosted the profits of major energy companies, further contributing to global inflation and the cost-of-living crisis.

The net profit margin of S&P 500 companies, which include energy giants such as Chevron and Exxon Mobil, in the first quarter has been running at 12.3 percent based on estimates and earnings reported so far, according to FactSet. That's down from a peak of 13.1 percent in the second quarter of last year, but above the pre-COVID-19 level of about 11 percent.

"Profit margins should be coming down," Lindsay Owens, executive director of Groundwork Collaborative, a progressive economic policy research group, previously told USA TODAY. Instead, she noted, "they're actually growing."

Here's a breakdown of the profits and earnings some of the world's oil giants made in the first three months of 2022:

SHELL EARNINGS RISE TO \$9.1 BILLION

In the first quarter, Shell's adjusted earnings rose to \$9.1 billion from \$3.2 billion in the same period last year. Net income rose to \$7.3 billion from \$5.8 billion in last year's first quarter. Shell said that it would also take a \$3.9 billion charge to cover the cost of exiting investments in Russia, which the London-based energy giant pledged to do after the invasion of Ukraine.

BP RECORDS \$6.2 BILLION PROFIT

BP posted its highest quarterly profit in over a decade—with the British energy com-

pany announcing on Tuesday that its underlying replacement cost profit rose to \$6.2 billion in the first three months of this year, more than doubling the \$2.6 billion from the same period last year.

BP PLC also said its net loss in the first quarter totaled \$23 billion, after accounting for a write-off of its nearly 20 percent stake in Russian oil producer Rosneft in response to the Ukraine war.

Both BP and Shell's recent profit reports have contributed to calls in Britain for the government to impose a tax on energy companies' windfall earnings, in hopes of helping consumers struggling with rising energy prices. Prime Minister Boris Johnson has rejected the idea, saying the tax would reduce investment in Britain during efforts to diversify the country's energy industry.

The British government's "refusal to tax the super-profits of energy companies is completely unforgivable when people are too terrified to heat their homes," Ed Davey, leader of the Liberal Democrats, told the Associated Press.

EXXON DOUBLES PROFITS FROM LAST YEAR TO \$5.48 BILLION

At the end of April, Exxon Mobil reported \$5.48 billion in profits during the first quarter of 2022—also more than doubling its profits compared with the same period last year. Revenue for the Irving, Texas-based company was \$90.5 billion, far exceeding the revenue of \$59.15 billion during the same quarter in 2021.

But, after abandoning Russian operations due to the war, Exxon also took a significant hit, writing down \$3.4 billion.

CHEVRON REPORTS \$6.26 BILLION PROFIT

Also at the end of April, Chevron reported a quarterly profit of \$6.26 billion, over four times its earnings of \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of last year. Revenue for the San Ramon, California-based energy producer surged 41 percent, to \$54.37 billion.

SINOPEC TOTALS \$3.45 BILLION NET PROFIT

According to Reuters, China Petroleum & Chemical Corp, or Sinopec, reported 22.61 billion yuan (\$3.45 billion) net profit under Chinese accounting standards for the first quarter of 2022, compared to 17.93 billion yuan (\$2.69 billion) last year.

Sinopec also saw a 25 percent surge in net income.

PHILLIPS 66'S ADJUSTED EARNINGS OF \$595 MILLION

For the first quarter of the year, Phillips 66 reported first-quarter earnings of \$582 million, with adjusted earnings of \$595 million.

In 2021, Phillips 66 reported a first-quarter loss of \$654 million, with an adjusted loss of \$509 million.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee and a valuable member of the Republican Conference.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858 to begin unleashing America's energy dominance.

From day one, from minute one of the Biden administration, the war on energy independence began.

We all woke up this morning to see gas at \$4.52 a gallon, the highest sticker price I have ever seen in my lifetime. The day President Biden took office, gas was a mere \$2.38 a gallon.

Policies have consequences, and we are feeling the consequences of the Biden administration's decision to cancel the Keystone XL pipeline, restrict drilling on Federal lands, and increase our reliance on foreign dictators for oil and gas.

Yet, somehow, this administration has learned nothing from the failures of their first year in office. Last week, President Biden again canceled offshore oil and gas lease sales off the Gulf and Alaskan coasts. This was a mere 2 days after he addressed the Nation and blamed everyone but himself for the inflation crisis.

The only thing lower than Biden's approval rating is the purchasing power of the American dollar. Washington Democrats have the House. They have the Senate. They have the White House. No matter how much the President deflects the responsibility for our inflation crisis, it squarely falls on his shoulders.

By bringing up H.R. 6858 for consideration, Republicans are offering Democrats the chance to correct the past 16 months of America-last energy policies.

Mr. Speaker, we must end our assault on our energy sector. Unlike the Democrats' socialist price-fixing act, this bill gets at the heart of our energy crisis and takes steps to resolve it.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ).

Mr. GIMENEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

This administration's insistence on destroying our energy independence has worsened the financial strain on American families, who have already been burdened by crushing inflation under the Biden administration, and weakened our national security posture by making us more reliant on foreign sources of energy.

Thanks to the incompetence of the present administration and this House's failure to secure America's energy independence, Americans are left poorer, weaker, and with a bleaker outlook toward their future.

Mr. Speaker, it is pretty clear how we got to this point. The Biden administration's efforts to weaken our Nation's energy security began on their very first day in office when the President canceled the Keystone XL pipeline. Since then, the administration has taken further action to discourage domestic oil production by halting leases for drilling on Federal lands, the latest of which came just last week when the Biden administration canceled another round of contracts in Alaska.

These policies have forced our President to tap into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to keep gas prices from rising even more, but it is not working.

□ 1315

At a time when Russia is fueling this barbaric violence on the Ukrainian people through its gas exports, holding countries around the world hostage due to their reliance on Russian oil, we need to ensure the United States not only ends permanently all oil imports from Russia, but that the United States has a sustained domestic supply to supplant Russia as a leading net exporter of oil. America, and the world, is safer when it is our country that is in charge of our own destiny.

Passing the American Energy Independence from Russia Act will also have a tremendous economic impact right here at home, at a time when our fuel costs continue to skyrocket and hurt the pockets of the American people. Instead of taking the commonsense approach put forward by this legislation, the President and his allies in this House send diplomats to negotiate with tyrants and dictators, sworn enemies of America, such as Iran and Venezuela, seeking deals to import their oil to the United States. Venezuela, in particular, which sits on the world's largest known oil reserves, cannot even keep its own people fed or electricity running due to the malice of its socialist and Russian-allied leadership.

Just today, we learned that the Biden administration is looking to ease the sanctions on Venezuela in exchange for promises that the Maduro regime will enter into dialogue with its opposition. Unbelievable.

Let's end this nonsense and pass the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. It is time the elected officials in this body, the ones elected to represent the American people, stop doing the bidding of our adversaries and promote domestic production of oil.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to move this extraordinarily important measure forward for our families and for our country's safety.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank my colleagues who have come to the floor and spoken in favor of defeating the previous question in order to consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

We have seen the damage that one-party rule has done in this town over the last 18 months and, unfortunately, the victims of that damage are the American people. So here, today, in this body, there is a chance to vote against the previous question and bring up this important amendment to begin to get some relief for the American people.

In addition, back in 2014, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, which is also the subject of this rule, was enacted on a bipartisan basis. But once again, one-party Democratic rule could not be satisfied with that, and

our colleagues have blocked Republican efforts to try to improve the 2022 version of this bill and find any sort of compromise.

Our workforce development programs need to be modernized and modernized accurately in order to match the changing labor market. But this bill lacks the necessary reforms and, instead, adds burdensome requirements and centralized governance to these many programs. This is not the way to prepare employers and potential employees to thrive in a post-pandemic world.

Again, we have an opportunity to defeat the previous question and consider rationalizing our energy markets. I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, a "no" vote on the rule, a "no" vote on the underlying measures, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule should be an easy one for this Congress to pass, particularly if there were two parties here interested in solving problems rather than just pointing blame.

It is clear that we need to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. WIOA is an investment in ourselves. It is an investment in the American worker and the American economy. WIOA creates and propels economic opportunity, particularly for our youth. Passing the reauthorization bill will help millions of Americans get better jobs to support themselves and their families. It will make it easier for workers to get the skills and training needed to compete in the modern job market, and it will maintain our country's competitiveness in the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for the rule today and to support the underlying legislation.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1119

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 6858) to strengthen United States energy security, encourage domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 9 Cause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 6858.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 195, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—221

Adams	Gallego	Napolitano
Aguilar	Garamendi	Neal
Allred	Garcia (IL)	Neguse
Auchincloss	Garcia (TX)	Newman
Axne	Golden	Norcross
Barragán	Gomez	O'Halleran
Bass	Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez
Beatty	Vicente	Omar
Bera	Gottheimer	Pallone
Beyer	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Pappas
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Blunt Rochester	Hayes	Payne
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
Bourdeaux	Himes	Peters
Bowman	Horsford	Phillips
Boyle, Brendan	Houlahan	Pingree
F.	Hoyer	Pocan
Brown (MD)	Huffman	Porter
Brown (OH)	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Brownley	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Bush	Jayapal	Quigley
Bustos	Jeffries	Raskin
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Cárdenas	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Carson	Kahele	Ruiz
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Cartwright	Keating	Rush
Case	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Casten	Khanna	Sánchez
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Sarbanes
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cherfilus-	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
McCormick	Kind	Schiff
Chu	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Ciulline	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Clark (MA)	Kuster	Schrier
Clarke (NY)	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Langevin	Scott, David
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Connolly	Lawrence	Sherrill
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Correa	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Costa	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Craig	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Crist	Levin (MI)	Speier
Crow	Lieu	Stansbury
Cuellar	Lofgren	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Lowenthal	Stevens
Davis, Danny K.	Luria	Strickland
Dean	Lynch	Suozzi
DeFazio	Malinowski	Swalwell
DeGette	Maloney,	Takano
DeLauro	Carolyn B.	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
Delgado	Manning	Titus
Demings	Matsui	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	McBath	Tonko
Deutch	McCollum	Torres (CA)
Dingell	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Doggett	McGovern	Trahan
Doyle, Michael	McNerney	Trone
F.	Meeks	Underwood
Escobar	Meng	Vargas
Eshoo	Mfume	Veasey
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Evans	Morelle	Wasserman
Fletcher	Moulton	Schultz
Foster	Mrvan	Waters
Frankel, Lois	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Gaetz	Nadler	

Welch
Wexton

Wild
Williams (GA)

Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—195

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez

Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moonenar
Mooney

Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—12

Arrington
Budd
Cammack
Fulcher

Gohmert
Guest
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth

Kinzing
Letlow
Massie
Williams (TX)

□ 1358

Messrs. JACOBS of New York, BACON, and GRIFFITH changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 186.

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on May 17, 2022, during rollcall No. 186, on ordering the previous question providing for consideration of H.R. 6531, H.R. 7309, and S. 2938, and for other purposes.

Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 186.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (Thompson MS))
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore AL))
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia TX))
Cawthorn (Moore AL))
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia TX))
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Dunn (Miller-Meeks)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Van Dwyne)
Fitzpatrick
(Bacon)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
(Wasserman Schultz)
McEachin
(Wexton)
McHenry (Banks)

Meijer (Katko)
Nehls (Carl)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Wexton)
Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spanberger
(Beyer)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Van Drew
(Tennet)
Walorski
(Bucshon)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 199, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver

Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Española
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez

Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)

Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar

Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Luria
Phillips
Pingree
Strickland
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires

Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—199

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher

Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann

Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moonenar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Rouzer
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons

Turner	Walberg	Westerman
Upton	Walorski	Wilson (SC)
Valadao	Waltz	Wittman
Van Drew	Weber (TX)	Womack
Van Duyne	Webster (FL)	Zeldin
Wagner	Wenstrup	

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington	Cloud	Kinzinger
Budd	Guest	Massie
Cheney	Katko	Williams (TX)

□ 1419

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	DeSaulnier	Meijer (Katko)
Allred (Wexton)	(Beyer)	Nehls (Carl)
Bass (Takano)	Dunn (Miller- Meeks)	Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Bice (OK) (Lucas)	Evans (Beyer)	Payne (Pallone)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Fallon (Van Duyne)	Porter (Wexton)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson MS)	Fitzpatrick (Bacon)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ryan (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))	Higgins (NY) (Pallone)	Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee (Cicilline)	Scott, David (Jeffries)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Jayapal (Takano)	Sires (Pallone)
Brownley (Kuster)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Spanberger (Beyer)
Butterfield (Ross)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Spartz (Miller- Meeks)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	Stauber (Bergman)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))	Langevin (Lynch)	Stewart (Owens)
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman)	Suozi (Beyer)
Craig (Pallone)	Schultz	Taylor (Van Duyne)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))	McEachin (Wexton)	Van Drew (Tenney)
Delgado (Neguse)	McHenry (Banks)	Walorski (Bucshon)
		Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
		Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES THE MOUNTING PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL BURDEN OF DIET-RELATED DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CALLS ON MEDICAL SCHOOLS, GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, AND OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL PHYSICIAN AND HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ON NUTRITION AND DIET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, H. Res. 1118 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1118

Whereas obesity, type-2 diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and stroke are among the leading causes of death and disability nationwide and are inextricably linked to diet;

Whereas poor diet and nutrition have led to epidemic levels of obesity in America, with nearly 40 percent of adults currently obese and models projecting that nearly 60 percent of today's children will be obese by the age of 35;

Whereas nearly 10 percent of Americans suffer from type-2 diabetes and more than

one-third have pre-diabetes, compared with less than 1 percent just 50 years ago, and these conditions can be prevented or reversed by the adoption of a healthy diet and an active lifestyle;

Whereas diet-related cancers are on the rise among young adult populations;

Whereas increasing rates of cardiovascular disease and diet-related cancers are contributing to the recent declines in life expectancy of the United States population;

Whereas the economic costs related to—

(1) diagnosed diabetes exceed \$300 billion per year;

(2) obesity exceed \$200 billion per year; and

(3) cancer care exceed \$180 billion per year;

Whereas the Federal Government bears much of the cost of diet-related diseases as reflected by increased Medicare spending, which in 2019, totaled \$800 billion, or more than 15 percent of all Federal spending;

Whereas in the next 10 years, Medicare spending is expected to exceed \$1 trillion;

Whereas much of this increased Medicare spending is directly attributed to the rise of diet-related diseases, as 5 of the 8 most common conditions for the 60 million Medicare beneficiaries are diet-related, with one-third of Medicare spending alone devoted to diabetes-related costs;

Whereas the Federal Government also bears a substantial cost for training physicians who treat patients with diet-related diseases, particularly through graduate medical education as—

(1) Medicare dollars provide the single largest Federal direct funding source for graduate medical education (GME), including residency and fellowship programs, at an estimated \$10.3 billion per year; and

(2) the Federal Government also matches the Medicaid funds that more than 44 States have elected to allocate to GME programs;

Whereas GME programs receiving Federal funding do not consistently include substantive curricular requirements or performance benchmarks relevant to diet or nutrition;

Whereas in the absence of Federal requirements, all levels of medical training are largely devoid of nutrition education for medical professionals—

(1) at the Undergraduate Medical Education (UME) level, medical schools devote on average only 19 hours to nutrition science and diet over 4 years, or less than one percent of all lecture hours;

(2) at the GME level, requirements for nutrition curriculum and competency are limited or absent from the educational standards for key medical specialties, set by the accrediting body, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME); and

(3) at the Continuing Medical Education (CME) level, no State requires physicians to take courses in nutrition and diet, though 37 States require training in other areas of medicine;

Whereas the lack of training in nutrition has contributed to a measurable deficiency in health professionals' knowledge of how diet and food relates to health; for example, only 10 percent of surveyed cardiologists report receiving more than minimal education in nutrition as part of their training;

Whereas medical professionals have cited the lack of nutrition education as a barrier to effectively counseling patients on diet and nutrition and knowing when to refer patients to nutrition professionals, and only 14 percent of surveyed primary care physicians report feeling adequately trained to offer nutrition guidance to their patients;

Whereas patients reasonably expect their physicians and certain health care specialists to be reliable sources of knowledge regarding nutrition and diet, and are unaware

that their physicians may be ill-equipped to even begin to provide useful dietary advice or to make appropriate referrals to nutrition professionals; and

Whereas there exist numerous opportunities for policy interventions to include education related to nutrition and diet at every level of medical training, at the direction of accrediting and testing bodies, State governments, and the Federal Government of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should—

(1) urge that medical schools, residency and fellowship programs, and other health professional training programs to incorporate meaningful nutrition education that demonstrates the connection between nutrition and disease, and develops the skills necessary to initiate meaningful nutrition interventions and referrals;

(2) support research intended to—

(A) assess the opportunity for nutrition education across healthcare professionals' training; and

(B) develop effective curricular interventions to ensure competency in nutrition for physicians and other health professionals;

(3) support the development and dissemination of best practices and curricular resources to medical schools, residency and fellowship programs, and health professional training programs to support introducing or expanding nutrition education; and

(4) raise awareness of the critical role that nutrition plays in the health of all patients and the responsibility of practicing physicians, health professionals, and healthcare administrators to assist in promoting healthy choices; to offer patient education and counseling about nutrition.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE
CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR
OF H.R. 2271

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 2271, a bill originally introduced by Representative Young of Alaska, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND
OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1119, I call up the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-43, modified by the amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-325, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.